FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS CITY OF LANSING, KANSAS DECEMBER 31, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Lansing, Kansas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lansing, Kansas, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Lansing's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. The prior year partial and summarized comparative information has been derived from the City of Lansing's 2009 financial statements and, in our report dated July 7, 2010, we expressed unqualified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information.

The financial statements include partial and summarized prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required or sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the government's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009, from which such partial and summarized information was derived.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; and the Kansas Municipal Audit Guide. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Lansing, Kansas, as of December 31, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Consolidated Street and Highway funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 8 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required management discussion and analysis in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Lansing's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information such as combining and individual fund financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the City of Lansing, Kansas. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, budgetary schedules, and capital asset schedule are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Winding Na Wilson & John Lie

Topeka, Kansas August 16, 2011

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Lansing, we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Lansing for the calendar year ended December 31, 2010.

Financial Highlights

- Assets of the City of Lansing exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent calendar year by \$13,100,139.
- At the close of the current calendar year, the City of Lansing's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6,118,874.
- At the end of the current calendar year, the unreserved, undesignated fund balance for the general fund was \$975,956.
- The City's total debt decreased by \$1,478,974 during the current calendar year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Lansing's basic financial statements. The City of Lansing's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City of Lansing's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City of Lansing's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Lansing is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the most recent calendar year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Lansing that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City of Lansing include general government, public safety, public works (roads, utilities and traffic controls), parks and recreation, library and employee benefits. The business-type activities of the City of Lansing include wastewater and solid waste activities. The City of Lansing has no component units, which are entities that are legally separate, but for which the City is financially accountable.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Lansing, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City of Lansing can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the calendar year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the city's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The basic governmental funds financial statements can be found on pages 11 and 13 of this report.

The City of Lansing adopts an annual appropriated budget for all governmental funds as required by state statute.

Proprietary funds. The City of Lansing maintains two proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City of Lansing uses enterprise funds to account for its Wastewater and Solid Waste activities. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Wastewater Fund and other proprietary funds, namely, Solid Waste activities, which is not considered to be a major fund of the City. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-20 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not available to support the City of Lansing's own programs and, therefore, are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on page 21 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Lansing, assets exceeded liabilities by \$13,100,139 at the close of 2010.

By far, the largest portion of the City of Lansing's net assets reflect its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City of Lansing used these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Lansing's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other resources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

CITY OF LANSING CONDENSED NET ASSETS
December 31, 2010

	Governmental activities 2010	Business-type activities 2010	Total 2010
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 6,118,874 _18,136,429	\$ 1,607,767 _16,617,483	\$ 7,726,641 34,753,912
Total assets	24,255,303	18,225,250	42,480,553
Long-term liabilities			
outstanding Current and other	14,532,275	11,314,068	25,846,343
liabilities	3,372,962	161,109	3,534,071
Total liabilities	17,905,237	11,475,177	29,380,414
Net assets Invested in capital assets, net of			
related debt Restricted	4,071,374 594,157	5,303,415	9,374,789 594,157
Unrestricted	1,684,535	1,446,658	3,131,193
Total net assets	\$ 6,350,066	\$ 6,750,073	\$13,100,139

A portion of the City of Lansing's net assets (\$594,157) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets (\$3,131,193) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current calendar year, the City of Lansing is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City of Lansing uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The financial reporting focus of the City of Lansing's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information may be useful in assessing the City of Lansing's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the calendar year.

As of the end of the current calendar year, the City of Lansing's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6,350,066. Of this total amount \$1,684,535 constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available to meet the future financial needs of the City. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Lansing. At the end of the current calendar year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$975,956. The City of Lansing's general fund balance decreased by \$8,458 during the current calendar year.

Proprietary funds. The City of Lansing's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The ending net assets for the proprietary funds were \$6,750,073, a net increase of \$43,514.

The unrestricted net assets of the two enterprise funds totaled \$1,446,658.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City continues to develop long term strategies to manage debt, while limiting the fiscal burden on the citizens of Lansing. Management is watching the City's debt load to ensure that future revenues will be sufficient to retire the debt without jeopardizing essential City services.

Revenues for the general fund operations were less than estimated by \$3,049, and departmental expenditures on the budgetary basis were less than appropriated amounts by \$457,210.

Transfers out of the general fund totaled \$514,151 for the year ended December 31, 2010 (see Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balances on page 15 of this report).

Revenues from ad valorem taxes represented the largest general fund revenue source with collections totaling \$1.83 million or 40% of all general fund revenues. At \$1.43 million or 31% of all general fund revenue collected, current year retail sales and use taxes represent the second largest revenue source for the general fund. The Mill Levy increased by .878 in 2010, moving from 36.898 in 2009 to 37.776 in 2010.

Enterprise Operations

The City's enterprise operations consist of two separately accounted for operations which are administered by two different departments: Finance and Wastewater. Operating revenues for the City's combined enterprise operations increased by \$34,914. The key factors in this increase are a utility rate increase on residential and commercial utility accounts and a proactive approach to collecting delinquent balances.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The City of Lansing's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2010, amount to \$34,753,912 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, park and municipal facilities, roads, highways and sidewalks. The total decrease in the City of Lansing's investment in capital assets for the current calendar year was \$1,228,684. Details of the City of Lansing's capital assets are continued in Note D - 3 to financial statement on pages 33 and 34.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current calendar year, the City of Lansing had total bonded debt outstanding of \$25,721,605, which comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City. (More detailed information about the agency's long-term liabilities is presented in Note E to the financial statement on page 36.)

The City of Lansing's total debt decreased by 5% during the current year; the key factor in this *decrease* was the retiring of \$1,210,000 net debt for projects detailed below:

During the current year, the City of Lansing issued general obligation debt in the principal amount of \$975,000 to retire temporary loans (\$1,210,000) from the State of Kansas for the West Mary Sanitary Interceptor and Sewer Benefit District and the 147th Street projects. This obligation will be repaid via tax levies and annual assessments against the Benefit District.

The City of Lansing continues to pay down its debt, retiring \$1,366,102 of outstanding debt during the current fiscal year (excludes the \$1,210,000 temporary notes that were retired).

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The instability of the U.S. economy is still a major concern, and the City of Lansing is positioning itself to withstand tough economic times. Although an increase in assessed valuation is not estimated for 2011, the City continues to experience consistent growth from the Main Street business district. Once again, City staff worked to reduce 2011 expenditures. Several departments were reorganized, reducing staff and expenses without compromising public safety or reducing City services.

In adopting the budget for the ensuing calendar year 2011, City officials considered many factors in making judgments and estimates about the finances of the upcoming year.

Upcoming capital projects scheduled are:

- Towne Center Development
- Desoto Road Design and Engineering
- Street, Side Walk and Drainage Projects
- Economic Development Projects
- Completion of Phase I of the Parks Project

The primary objective of the Council was to continue to provide basic City services to the citizens, while attempting to keep the property tax rate substantially the same. The City's Mill Levy rate is projected to increase by 2.6%, moving from 37.776 in 2010 to 38.781 in 2011. The dollar value equivalent is \$11.56 increase in taxes paid on a \$100,000 home.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Lansing's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Department, 800 1st Terrace, Lansing, Kansas 66043.

CITY OF LANSING, KANSAS STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

	Primary government			
	_	Business-		
	Governmental activities	type	*****	tals
	activities	<u>activities</u>	2010	2009
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,208,778	\$ 1,015,065	\$ 4,223,843	\$ 5,444,690
Receivables	2,907,295	592,702	3,499,997	3,264,258
Prepaid expenses Capital assets	2,801		2,801	1,124
Land	991,774		991,774	991,774
Depreciable buildings, property and equipment,				
net of depreciation	14,634,373	16,617,483	31,251,856	30,450,614
Construction in progress	2,510,282		2,510,282	4,540,208
Total assets	24,255,303	18,225,250	42,480,553	44,692,668
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	165,031	14,490	179,521	140,540
Customer deposits	,	25,054	25,054	49,193
Accrued interest payable	209,845	100,318	310,163	309,696
Salaries and wages payable	47,678	19,247	66,925	57,229
Deferred revenue Noncurrent liabilities	2,950,408	2,000	2,952,408	2,892,358
Due within one year	916,368	695,237	1,611,605	2,699,351
Due in more than one year	13,615,907	10,618,831	24,234,738	24,623,387
Total liabilities	17,905,237	11,475,177	29,380,414	30,771,754
NET ASSETS				
Thereated in somital assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,071,374	5,303,415	9,374,789	9,376,509
Restricted for debt service	594,157	5,505,415	594,157	734,028
Unrestricted	1,684,535	1,446,658	3,131,193	3,810,377
Total net assets	\$ 6,350,066	\$ 6,750,073	\$13,100,139	\$13,920,914

CITY OF LANSING, KANSAS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year ended December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

Net (expense) revenue and changes in net assets Program revenues Primary government Charges Operating Capital Businessgrants and Totals for grants and Governmental type 2010 contributions activities activities 2009 Expenses services contributions Functions/programs Primary government Governmental activities \$ (919,755) \$(1,324,865) \$(2,305,521) 968,515 \$417,251 \$ (919,755) General government (1,299,366)(1,213,337)48,646 (1,299,366)Public safety (1,348,016)4 Public works (802, 128)(802, 128)(802, 128)(928, 982)(179,074)(179,074)(176,587)(179,074)Library Culture and recreation (616, 263)80 26,265 (589,918)(589,918)(565,482)(1,069,352)(1,069,352)(232,927)Planning and zoning (1,069,352)(669,874)(669,874)(680, 325)(669,874)Interest Total governmental (5,529,467) activities 968,599 492,162 (5,529,467) (5,122,505)(6,990,228) Business-type activities (552,133)(552, 133)(541.758)Sewer Utility (1,972,045)1,419,912 (389,262) 483,146 93,884 93,884 36,164 Refuse Utility Total business-type (458, 249)(458, 249)(505, 594)activities (2,361,307)1,903,058 \$2,871,657 \$492,162 (5,529,467)(458, 249)(5,987,716)(5,628,099)Total primary government \$(9,351,535) General revenues 2,925,339 2,875,605 2,875,605 Property taxes 1,432,103 1,432,103 1,435,154 Sales taxes 476,632 476,632 466,647 Franchise taxes 330,979 332,290 332,290 Motor fuel taxes 8,178 8,211 8,178 Alcoholic beverage taxes 39,873 39,873 33,792 Transient quest taxes 584 2,260 10,961 1,676 Investment earnings (414, 151)414,151 Transfers Total general revenues 4,752,206 5,166,941 5,211,083 414,735 and transfers (820,775)(777, 261)(43,514)(417,016)Change in net assets 13,920,914 Net assets beginning of year 7,127,327 6,793,587 14,337,930 \$ 6,350,066 \$6,750,073 \$13,100,139 \$13,920,914 Net assets end of year

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

		Special Revenue funds Consolidated	Debt	Other		
		Street	Service	governmental	Tot	als
	<u>General</u>	and Highway	_fund	funds	2010	2009
ASSETS						
Cash and equity in Treasurer's fund Accounts receivable	\$1,132,915	\$126,403	\$ 594,157	\$1,355,303	\$3,208,778	\$4,273,959 9,075
Property taxes receivable Prepaid expenses	1,672,902 2,801		1,109,125	125,268	2,907,295 2,801	2,821,320 1,124
Total assets	\$2,808,618	<u>\$126,403</u>	\$1,703,282	<u>\$1,480,571</u>	\$6,118,874	\$7,105,478
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 75,593	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,438	\$ 165,031	\$ 92,865
Salaries and wages payable	41,214	4,541		1,923	47,678	38,792
Deferred revenues	_1,715,855		1,109,125	125,428	2,950,408	2,890,358
Total liabilities	1,832,662	4,541	1,109,125	216,789	3,163,117	3,022,015
FUND BALANCES						
Reserved for			504 155		E04 155	T24 000
Debt service Unreserved, reported in			594,157		594,157	734,028
General fund	975,956				975,956	984,414
Special revenue funds	3737330	121,862		921,302	1,043,164	1,770,534
Capital project fund		,		342,480	342,480	594,487
Total fund balances	975,956	121,862	594,157	1,263,782	2,955,757	4,083,463
Total liabilities and				•		
fund balances	\$2,808,618	<u>\$126,403</u>	\$1,703,282	<u>\$1,480,571</u>	\$6,118,874	\$7,105,478

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS Year ended December 31, 2010

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets differ from the fund balances of governmental funds on the preceding balance sheet as shown in the following reconciliation:

Fund balances of governmental funds from the balance sheet	\$ 2,955,757
Capital assets, net of depreciation, used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and so have not been reported on the balance sheet	18,136,429
Long-term liabilities, such as bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	
Bonds payable KDOT loan payable Capital lease payable Compensated absences Accrued interest on long-term debt	(12,365,000) (1,798,501) (244,035) (124,739) (209,845)
Net assets of governmental activities as reported on the statement of net assets	<u>\$ 6,350,066</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year ended December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

		Special Revenue funds Consolidated Street	Debt Service	Other governmental	To	cals
	General	and Highway	_fund_	funds	2010	2009
Revenues Taxes and special assessments Intergovernmental Licenses, permits and franchise	\$3,268,745	\$ - 320,807	\$1,236,413	\$ 182,891 22,361	\$4,688,049 343,168	\$ 4,733,476 334,403
taxes Fines and forfeitures Interest Other	545,985 770,478 1,776 74,895	156 9,425	1,226	1,403 190,553	545,985 770,478 4,561 274,873	551,991 584,866 15,570 240,933
Total revenues	4,661,879	330,388	1,237,639	397,208	6,627,114	6,461,239
Expenditures Current						
General government Public safety Public works Culture and recreation Social services Construction and engineering	1,754,414 1,348,651 583,876 522,105	479,067		47,509 36,359 655,860 274,197 8,767 101,325	1,801,923 1,385,010 1,718,803 796,302 8,767 101,325	1,803,489 1,188,413 1,483,854 805,190 7,782 2,712,647
Neighborhood revitalization rebate Debt service			35,415		35,415	40,874
Principal - bonds Principal - temporary notes Principal - revolving loan Interest and commissions			545,000 1,210,000 85,121 601,743		545,000 1,210,000 85,121 601,743	555,000 1,250,000 77,925 585,956
Total expenditures	4,209,046	479,067	2,477,279	1,124,017	8,289,409	10,511,130
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	452,833	(148,679)	(1,239,640)	(726,809)	(1,662,295)	(4,049,891)
Other financing sources (uses) Proceeds - general obligation bonds Proceeds - temporary notes Proceeds - revolving loan Original issue discount			975,000		975,000	1,210,000 740,000 (2,904)
Other costs of bond issuance Transfers in Transfers out	52,860 (514,151)		(26,260) 151,029	50,000 (153,889)	(26,260) 253,889 (668,040)	(5,903) 1,131,393 (1,731,393)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(461,291)		1,099,769	(103,889)	534,589	1,341,193
Net change in fund balances Fund balances at beginning of year	(8,458) 984,414	(148,679) 270,541	(139,871) 734,028	(830,698) _2,094,480	(1,127,706) 4,083,463	(2,708,698) _6,792,161
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 975,956	\$121,862	\$ 594,157	\$1,263,782	\$2,955,757	\$4,083,463

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,

AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year ended December 31, 2010

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances of governmental funds differ from the amounts reported in the government-wide statement of activities as shown in the following reconciliation:

Net changes in fund balances - total from the preceding Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

\$(1,127,706)

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

(444,051)

Issuance of long-term debt, such as bonds and temporary notes, provides current financial resources to governmental funds, and the repayment of long-term debt uses those resources; however, neither transaction has any effect on net assets. The City issued general obligation bonds of \$975,000. The City entered into capital leases of \$122,128. The City retired \$545,000 of bonds, \$1,210,000 of temporary notes, \$85,120 of KDOT loan principal, \$60,541 of capitalized leases, and had a change in interest of \$6,456. The net effect of these differences is this amount.

797,077

Compensated absences, such as vacation, are reported in the statement of activities, but do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.

(2,580)

Change in net assets of governmental activities as shown on the government-wide statement of activities

\$ (777,260)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

BUDGET AND ACTUAL

GENERAL FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

				Variance with final budget
		d amounts	Actual	positive
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	amounts	(negative)
Revenues				
Property tax	\$1,644,734	\$1,644,734	\$1,640,461	\$ (4,273)
Auto ad valorem tax	194,518	194,518	188,003	(6,515)
Local alcoholic liquor tax	1 050 000		8,178	8,178
Local retail sales tax	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,239,550	(10,450)
Compensation use tax Franchise fees	185,000	185,000	192,553	7,553
Licenses and permits	515,680	515,680	476,632	(39,048)
Fines and forfeitures	264,000 543,500	264,000	69,353	(194,647)
Interest	543,500	543,500	770,478	226,978
Other	67,496	67,496	1,776 74,895	1,776 7,399
Total revenues	4,664,928	4,664,928	4,661,879	(3,049)
Expenditures				
General government				
City administrator	163,695	163,695	145,794	17,901
Administration	487,356	487,356	487,029	327
Municipal court	219,341	219,341	198,534	20,807
Building maintenance	55,645	55,645	55,806	(161)
Community development Economic development	484,949	484,949	243,737	241,212
Finance department	309,497	309,497	306,048	3,449
Public safety	330,803	330,803	317,466	13,337
Police	1,410,082	1,410,082	1,347,810	62 272
Emergency preparedness	5,000	5,000	841	62,272
Public works	3,000	3,000	047	4,159
General	332,692	332,692	316,025	16,667
Streets	136,719	136,719	128,397	8,322
Street lighting	149,852	149,852	139,454	10,398
Culture and recreation		,	207/202	10/330
Parks and recreation	386,974	386,974	358,120	28,854
Activity center	116,474	116,474	99,961	16,513
Historical society	69,853	69,853	51,182	18,671
Community center	10,373	10,373	12,842	(2,469)
Total expenditures	4,669,305	4,669,305	4,209,046	460,259

Excess (deficit) of revenues				
over expenditures	(4,377)	(4,377)	452,833	457,210
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	50,000	50,000	52,860	2,860
Transfers out	(686,000)	(686,000)	(514,151)	171,849
	(000,000)	(000,000)	<u> </u>	1/1,049
Total other financing	(505.000)	/	(
sources (uses)	(636,000)	(636,000)	(461,291)	<u>174,709</u>
Net change in fund balance	(640,377)	(640,377)	(8,458)	631,919
Beginning fund balance	640,377	640,377	984,414	344,037
Ending fund balance				
mainy rund parance	\$ -	\$	<u>\$ 975,956</u>	<u>\$ 975,956</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

CONSOLIDATED STREET AND HIGHWAY FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

	Budgeted Original	amounts Final	Actual amounts	Variance with final budget positive (negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental revenue	\$322,942	\$322,942	\$320,807	\$(2,135)
Interest	200	200	156	(44)
Other			9,425	9,425
Total revenues	323,142	323,142	330,388	7,246
Expenditures				
Public works	492,256	492,256	479,067	13,189
Excess (deficit) of revenues				
over expenditures	(169,114)	(169,114)	(148,679)	20,435
Beginning fund balance	253,411	253,411	270,541	17,130
Ending fund balance	\$ 84,297	\$ 84,297	\$121,862	<u>\$37,565</u>

CITY OF LANSING, KANSAS STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

Business-type a	activities
Enterprise	funds

	Enterprise funds			
		Nonmajor		
		Enterprise		
	Sewer	Fund Refuse	Tot	als
	Utility	Utility	2010	2009
ASSETS				
Current assets Cash and equity in				
Treasurer's fund	\$ 730,008	\$285,057	\$ 1,015,065	\$ 1,170,731
Accounts receivable	433,815	158,887	592,702	433,863
Total current assets				
iotal cuffent assets	1,163,823	443,944	1,607,767	1,604,594
Noncurrent assets Capital assets Depreciable buildings, property, and equipment, net of				
depreciation	16,617,483	***	16,617,483	17,402,112
Total noncurrent assets	16,617,483	_	16,617,483	17,402,112
		4.4.2 0.4.4		
Total assets	17,781,306	443,944	18,225,250	19,006,706
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities Accounts payable Salaries and wages payable Customer deposits Accrued interest Current portion of State revolving loan	13,125 19,247 25,054 100,318	1,365	14,490 19,247 25,054 100,318	47,675 18,437 49,193 106,307
_	695,237		695,237	675,439
Total current liabilities	852,981	1,365	854,346	897,051
Noncurrent liabilities Deferred revenue State revolving loan	2,000		2,000	2,000
payable	10,618,831		10,618,831	11,314,068
Total noncurrent liabilities	10,620,831		10,620,831	11,316,068
Total liabilities	11,473,812	1,365	11,475,177	12,213,119
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	5,303,415 1,004,079	442,579	5,303,415 1,446,658	5,412,610 1,380,977
Total net assets	\$ 6,307,494	<u>\$442,579</u>	<u>\$ 6,750,073</u>	<u>\$ 6,793,587</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year ended December 31, 2010 With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

Business-type activities Enterprise funds

		Enterp	rise runas	
		Nonmajor		
	0	Enterprise		7
	Sewer Utility	Fund Refuse Utility	2010	als
	OCTITCY	UCITILLY	2010	2009
Operating revenues				
Sewer service charges	\$1,416,832	\$ -	\$1,416,832	\$1,424,090
Refuse service charges		481,826	481,826	438,713
Other income	3,080	1,320	4,400	5,341
Total operating				
revenues	1,419,912	483,146	1,903,058	1,868,144
Operating expenses				
Salaries, wages, and				
benefits	386,467	8,186	394,653	392,773
Purchased services	176,706		176,706	199,341
Commodities	24,400		24,400	21,660
Insurance	59,000		59,000	53,000
Sewer maintenance	185,189		185,189	137,471
Waste collection		381,076	381,076	389,381
Depreciation	802,256		802,256	822,680
Total operating				
expenditures	1,634,018	389,262	2,023,280	2,016,306
Operating income (loss)	(214,106)	93,884	(120,222)	(148,162)
Nonoperating revenues				
(expenses)				
Interest income	336	248	584	504
Interest expense	(338,027)		(338,027)	(357,432)
Total nonoperating				
revenues (expenses)	(337,691)	248	(337,443)	<u>(356,928</u>)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	464,151		464,151	600,000
Transfers out	101/131	(50,000)	(50,000)	000,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	464,151	(50 000)	414 151	600 000
sources (uses)	404,151	(50,000)	414,151	600,000
Change in net assets	(87,646)	44,132	(43,514)	94,910
Total net assets beginning		•	. , ,	,
of year	6,395,140	398,447	6,793,587	6,698,677
Total net assets end of year	\$6,307,494	\$442,579	\$6,750,073	\$6,793,587

CITY OF LANSING, KANSAS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year ended December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

Business-type activities Enterprise funds

		писстрі	IBC Luliub	
		Nonmajor		
		Enterprise		
	Sewer	Fund Refuse	Tota	ls
	Utility	Utility	2010	2009
	OCITICY	OCTITCY	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating				
activities				
Receipts from customers				
and users	\$1,325,687	\$414,132	\$1,739,819	\$1,720,218
Payments to suppliers	(412,305)	(412,390)	(824,695)	(722,985)
Payments to employees	(384,802)	(9,041)	(393,843)	(401,504)
Other	(55,920)	1,320	(54,600)	(47,659)
Net cash provided by (used				
	470 660	(= 0=0)		
by) operating activities	472,660	(5,979)	466,681	548,070
Cash flows from noncapital				
financing activities				
Transfer from other funds	464,151		464,151	600,000
Transfer to other funds		<u>(50,000</u>)	(50,000)	
Net cash provided by (used				
by) noncapital financing				
		(======================================		
activities	464,151	<u>(50,000</u>)	414,151	600,000
Carl floor form madel and				
Cash flows from capital and				
related financing activities				
Payment on capital debt	(675,439)		(675,439)	(656,207)
Interest paid on capital			, , ,	, , ,
	(244 076)		(244 075)	(2.52 2.72)
debt	(344,016)		(344,016)	(363,250)
Purchase of capital assets	(17,627)		(17,627)	(13,972)
Net cash used by capital				
and related financing				
	(1 025 000)		(1 005 000)	(1 000 100)
activities	(1,037,082)	-	(1,037,082)	(1,033,429)
Cash flows from investing				
activities				
Interest received	336	248	584	504
Net cash from investing				
activities	226	240	E 0.4	F 0 4
accivities	336	248	584	504
Net increase (decrease) in				
cash and cash equivalents	(99,935)	(55,731)	(155,666)	115,145
Cash and cash equivalents,	, , , , , , , ,	. , ,	, /	
January 1	829,943	340,788	1 170 721	1 055 507
**	049,943	340,700	1,170,731	1,055,586
Cash and cash equivalents,				
December 31	\$ 730,008	<u>\$285,057</u>	\$1,015,065	\$1,170,731
		pa		

CITY OF LANSING, KANSAS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS - CONTINUED

Year ended December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

Business-type activities Enterprise funds Nonmajor Enterprise Fund Refuse Sewer Totals Utility Utility 2010 2009 Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) \$(214,106) \$93,884 \$(120,222) \$(148,162) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Depreciation expense 802,256 802,256 822,680 Change in assets and liabilities Accounts receivable (91, 145)(67,694)(158, 839)(142,585)Accounts payable (1,871)(31, 314)(33, 185)14,446 Customer deposits (24, 139)(24, 139)10,422 Accrued liabilities 1,665 (855)810 (8,731)Total adjustments 686,766 (99,863) 586,903 696,232 Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities \$ 472,660 \$(5,979) \$ 466,681 \$ 548,070

CITY OF LANSING, KANSAS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS COMBINED AGENCY FUNDS

December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Cash and equity in Treasurer's Fund	\$94,273	\$82,533
Total assets	\$94,273	\$82,533
LIABILITIES		
Due to others Bonds posted escrow	\$84,283 9,990	\$73,073 9,460
Total liabilities	<u>\$94,273</u>	<u>\$82,533</u>

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Reporting entity

The City of Lansing is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and eight-member council. The accompanying financial statements present the City's financial position at December 31, 2010. The accounting and reporting policies of the City of Lansing, Kansas, relating to the funds included in the accompanying financial statements, conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governments. Generally accepted accounting principles for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in the publication entitled Audits of State and Local Governments (GASB 34 Edition), and by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, when applicable. Certain significant accounting policies of the City are described below.

The City's financial statements include the accounts of all City operations. The criteria for including other organizations as component units within the City's reporting entity, as set forth in section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in its own name)
- the City holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the City is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the City
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the City

Based on the aforementioned criteria, the City of Lansing has no component units.

2. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the City of Lansing. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

3. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net assets. The operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purposes, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are sales taxes, franchise taxes, special assessments, investment earnings, and certain Federal and State grants and entitlements. Only sales taxes collected and paid the State at year-end on behalf of the City are recognized as revenue. Licenses, permits, fees for services, and fines are not susceptible to accrual, because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. While property taxes and special assessments are shown on the balance sheet as current assets of the City, they are not recognized as revenue at year-end, because statutory provisions prohibit their use until the year for which they were levied and budgeted. Instead, they are offset by deferred revenue accounts.

The City of Lansing reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the main operating fund of the City. This fund is used to account for all financial resources of the City, except those required to be accounted for in other funds. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not restricted by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, fixed charges, and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the general fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The consolidated street and highway fund. This fund is used for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair and maintenance of the streets and highways of the City.

The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources for the payment of principal, interest, and related costs on general long-term debt paid primarily from taxes levied by the City. The fund balance of the debt service fund is reserved, to signify that amounts are restricted exclusively for debt service expenditures.

Capital project funds are used to account for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets, other than those financed by the proprietary funds, which are expected to be financed from borrowing or contributions.

The City of Lansing reports the following major proprietary funds:

The sewer utility fund provides accountability for all phases of operation and maintenance of the City's public sewer system.

The City reports the following types of nonmajor governmental funds:

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue resources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

The City of Lansing reports the following type of nonmajor proprietary funds:

Enterprise fund is used for activities which are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources that are held by the government as a trustee or as agent for parties outside the government and that cannot be used to support the City's own programs. The City of Lansing has no fiduciary trust funds, but maintains three fiduciary agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities), and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

4. Assets, liabilities and net assets or equity

a. Deposits and investments

The City of Lansing considers cash and cash equivalents to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

The City maintains and administers a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is included on the combined balance sheet or statement of net assets as Cash and equity in Treasurer's fund.

Kansas statutes authorize the City, with certain restrictions, to deposit or invest directly in temporary notes, no-fund warrants, open accounts, time deposits, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury bills and notes, and the State's Municipal Investment Pool (MIP). The MIP operates in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations. The reported value of the City's investment in the MIP is the same as the fair value of its pool shares.

Statutes require that collateral, which has a fair market value equal to 100 percent of the investment (less Federally insured amounts), be assigned for the benefit of the City to secure an investment of City funds. The statutes provide for an exception for peak deposit periods during taxpaying time where, for a period of 60 days, the amount of required collateral may be reduced by one-half.

b. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated net of actual write-offs. The accounts considered uncollectible during each accounting period are eliminated from accounts receivable through the direct write-off method.

Property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. That allowance is equal to approximately 3 percent of outstanding property taxes at December 31, 2010. Property taxes are levied November 1 on property values assessed as of the previous January 1

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

as certified by the County Appraiser on June 15 of each year. The tax levy can be paid by property owners in two installment payments. The first half is due on December 20 of the same year, and the second half is due on the following May 10. The payment is considered past due on the day after the due date.

c. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets, other than infrastructure assets, are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. All such capital assets that are purchased or constructed are valued at historical cost where records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no such records exist. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

The City reports its infrastructure assets on a network and subsystem basis. Accordingly, the amounts spent for the construction or acquisition of infrastructure assets are capitalized and reported in the government-wide financial statements, regardless of their amount.

Capital assets of proprietary funds are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related assets, as applicable.

Depreciation of the City's capital assets is computed using the straightline method and the following useful life ranges:

Office equipment 5 years
Machinery 7 - 10 years
Sewer treatment plant
and improvements 30 - 40 years
Infrastructure 30 years

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed when those projects are debt financed. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by netting any investment earnings from unexpended debt proceeds against the related interest expense incurred from the date of debt issuance until completion of the project.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

d. Compensated absences

It is the City's policy to permit benefit-eligible employees to accumulate earned but unused annual leave and sick leave benefits. Accumulated and vested annual leave that can be estimated with reasonable accuracy, and which is expected to be liquidated with current, available financial resources, is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested and accumulated annual leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable, current financial resources are reported only for governmental funds on the government-wide financial statement. Vested or accumulated annual leave of proprietary funds is recorded as an expense and a liability of those funds at the time the benefits accrue to employees.

In accordance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences, no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

e. Fund equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or those that are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans, which are subject to change.

f. Comparative data

Comparative totals for the prior year are presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of the changes in the financial position and operations of these funds. The comparative totals appear in the government-wide financial statements and any combining fund level statements.

NOTE B - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental funds balance sheet includes a reconciliation (on page 12) between fund balance-total governmental funds in the amount of \$2,955,757 and net assets-governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets in the amount of \$6,350,066. This difference results primarily from the difference in measurement focus between those statements. The government-wide statement of net assets has a long-term economic focus, versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds balance sheet. Elements of the reconciliation are explained below.

Capital asset differences

When capital assets (property, plant, equipment) to be used in governmental activities are acquired or constructed, the costs of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds and not as capitalized assets net of related accumulated depreciation on the governmental fund balance sheet. However, the government-wide statement of net assets includes the value of those capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, among the assets of the City as a whole. Using the GASB Statement 34 format, this represents a difference of \$18,136,429, to be added to the fund balance-total governmental funds amount of \$2,955,757.

Long-term liabilities

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, which are applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities on the governmental fund balance sheet. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The net difference is a deduction of \$14,407,536 from the fund balance-total governmental funds amount. Also, accrued liabilities in the government-wide statement of net assets differ from the amount reported in the governmental funds balance sheet, because accrued interest payable (\$209,845) on long-term debt and compensated absences (\$124,739) have not been reported in the governmental funds. This represents a deduction of \$334,584 from the fund balance-total governmental funds amount.

$\frac{\text{Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds}}{\text{statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances}}$ and the government-wide statement of activities

A reconciliation of the \$1,127,706 net change in fund balances reported in the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the \$770,260 change in net assets for governmental activities reported in the government-wide statement of activities is included with the financial statements on page 14. The differences arise primarily from the long-term economic focus of the government-wide statement of activities versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The detail of the differences is discussed in the following paragraphs.

December 31, 2010

NOTE B - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Capital related items

When capital assets that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the government-wide statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balance decreases by the amount of financial resources expended, whereas net assets decrease only by the amount of depreciation expense charged for the year. Also, in the statement of activities, only the gain on the sale of capital assets is reported, but in the governmental funds, the gross sales proceeds increase fund balances. These differences in capital asset transactions result in a net decrease to governmental funds of \$444,051, as follows:

Capital assets purchased	\$319,599
Depreciation expense	(763,650)
Net adjustment to fund balances	\$444,051

Long-term debt transactions

The issuance of long-term debt, including bonds payable, provides current financial resources to governmental funds, and the repayment of long-term debt uses current financial resources of governmental funds. However, neither issuance nor payment of long-term debt has any effect on net assets. The net effect of these transactions is to increase the net change in fund balances by \$797,077 as follows:

- Repayment of bond, temporary notes, KDOT loan principal and capital lease principal is reported in other financing uses in the governmental funds, thus having the effect of reducing fund balance, because current financial resources have been used. However, for the City as a whole, the principal payments reduce the liabilities in the government-wide statement of net assets and do not result in an expense in the government-wide statement of activities, an increase to net change in fund balances of \$1,778,533.
- The net change in accrued interest on general obligation bonds is included in the statement of activities, but is not a current source or use of financial resources, and so is a decrease to the governmental funds of \$6,456.
- Proceeds from the issuance of general obligation bonds are included in other financing sources of the governmental funds, but have the effect of increasing long-term liabilities as reported in the statement of activities, a decrease from the net change in fund balances in the amount of \$975,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 2010

NOTE B - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Accrued liabilities

Some expenses, such as accrued compensated absences, reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds, an increase to net change in fund balances of \$2,580.

NOTE C - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Budgetary information

Kansas state statutes require that an annual operating budget be legally adopted for all governmental fund types, unless specifically exempted by statute. The statutes provide for the following sequence and timetable in the adoption of the City's legal annual operating budget:

- a. Preparation of the proposed budget for the succeeding calendar year, on or before August 1.
- b. Publication in the entity's official, local newspaper of the proposed budget and of the notice of public hearing on the budget, on or before August 5.
- c. Public hearing on or before August 15, but no sooner than ten days after publication of the notice of hearing.
- d. Adoption of the final budget and certification to the office of the relevant County Clerk, on or before August 25.

The statutes allow the governing body to increase the originally adopted budget only for previously unanticipated increases in revenue, other than those attributed to ad valorem property taxes. To do this, a notice of public hearing to amend the budget must be published in the official, local newspaper. No sooner than ten days after publication, the hearing may be held, and the governing body may amend the budget at that time. During the year 2010, there was one amendment to the originally adopted budget.

Under Kansas statutes, management cannot amend the budget without approval of the governing body; however, the statutes permit transferring budgeted amounts between line items within an individual fund or department. However, such statutes prohibit expenditures in excess of the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures of individual funds; i.e., the legal level of budgetary control is the fund level. Budget comparison statements are presented for each budgeted fund, showing actual revenues and expenditures compared to legally budgeted revenues and expenditures.

All legal, annual, operating budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting, modified further by the encumbrance method of accounting. Normally, revenues are recognized when cash is received, if not susceptible to accruals. Expenditures include disbursements, accounts payable, and encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments by the municipality for future

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 2010

NOTE C - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY - Continued

payments, which are supported by a document evidencing the commitment, such as a purchase order or contract. All unencumbered appropriations (legal budget expenditure authority) lapse at year-end. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute liabilities, because the commitments will be honored during subsequent years.

A legal operating budget is not required for capital projects funds, trust funds, and the following special revenue funds:

Capital Reserve Streets/Storm Sewer Equipment Reserve Capital Improvements Capital Improvements/Sales Tax Capital Reserve Sidewalks Governmental Grants Park Land Trust

Spending in funds which are not subject to the legal annual operating budget requirement is controlled by other statutes, or by the use of internal spending limits established by the governing body.

2. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

Under Kansas statutes, expenditures are mandated to be controlled, so that no indebtedness is created in excess of budgeted limits. Management is not aware of any statutory violations.

NOTE D - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

1. Deposits and investments

At December 31, 2010, the City had the following investments:

		Maturities (i		
	<u>Fair value</u>	Less than 1	1-2	<u>Rating</u>
State Treasurer's Municipal Investment Pool Bank certificates of deposit	\$3,661,483 20,000	\$3,661,483 20,000	\$ - 	N/A N/A
	\$3,681,483	\$3,681,483	\$ -	

K.S.A. 9-1401 establishes the depositories which may be used by the City of Lansing. The statute requires banks eligible to hold the City of Lansing's funds have a main or branch bank in the county in which the City of Lansing is located and the banks provide an acceptable rate of return on funds. In addition, K.S.A. 9-1402 requires the banks to pledge securities for deposits in excess of FDIC coverage. The City of Lansing has no other policies that would further limit interest rate risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 2010

NOTE D - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS - Continued

K.S.A. 12-1675 limits the City of Lansing's investment of idle funds to time deposits, open accounts, and certificates of deposit with allowable financial institutions; U.S. government securities; temporary notes; no-fund warrants; repurchase agreements; and the Kansas Municipal Investment Pool. The City of Lansing has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. The rating of the City of Lansing's investments is noted above.

Concentration of credit risk. State statutes place no limit on the amount the City of Lansing may invest in any one issuer as long as the investments are adequately secured under K.S.A. 9-1402 and 9-1405.

Custodial credit risk - deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City of Lansing's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require the City of Lansing's deposits in financial institutions to be entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held under a joint custody receipt issued by a bank within the State of Kansas, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, or the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka. All deposits were legally secured at December 31, 2010.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits, including certificates of deposit, was \$656,634. The bank balance was \$804,263. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by FDIC insurance and \$554,263 was collateralized by pledged securities held under joint custody receipts issued by a third-party bank in the City's name. The third-party bank holding the pledged securities is independent of the pledging bank. The pledged securities are held under a tri-party custodial agreement signed by all three parties: the City, the pledging bank, and the independent third-party bank holding the pledged securities.

Custodial credit risk - investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the issuer or counterparty, the City of Lansing will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require investments to be adequately secured.

2. Receivables

Receivables at year-end for the government's individual major funds and nonmajor, internal service, and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including any related allowances for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

	<u>General</u>	Debt service	Business- type activities	Nonmajor and other funds	<u>Total</u>
Receivables Taxes Accounts	\$1,672,902	\$1,109,125	\$ - _592,702	\$125,268	\$2,907,295 592,702
Gross receivables	<u>\$1,672,902</u>	<u>\$1,109,125</u>	<u>\$592,702</u>	<u> \$125,268</u>	<u>\$3,499,997</u>

Revenues of the enterprise funds are reduced by uncollectible amounts when written off.

NOTE D - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS - Continued

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

Current property taxes receivable	<u>Unavailable</u>
General fund Debt Service fund Other, nonmajor funds	\$1,672,902 1,109,125 125,428
<u>Other</u>	
Grants	42,953
Total deferred revenue for governmental funds	\$2,950,408

3. <u>Capital assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2010, was as follows:

Primary Government

	Beginning balances	Increases	Transfers and decreases	Ending balances
Governmental activities Nondepreciable capital assets Land Construction in progress	\$ 991,774 4,540,208	\$ - 101,325	\$ - _(2,131,251)	\$ 991,774 2,510,282
Total nondepreciable capital assets	5,531,982	101,325	(2,131,251)	3,502,056
Depreciable capital assets Buildings, improvements, infrastructure Vehicles Machinery and equipment	14,636,617 728,005 1,063,181	2,131,251 43,365 174,906		16,767,868 771,370 1,238,087
Total depreciable capital assets	16,427,803	2,349,522	-	18,777,325
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,379,301)	(763,651)		(4,142,952)
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	_13,048,502	1,585,871		14,634,373
Governmental activities capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>\$18,580,484</u>	<u>\$1,687,196</u>	<u>\$(2,131,251</u>)	\$18,136,429

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 2010

NOTE D - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS - Continued

Business-type activities Nondepreciable capital	Beginning balances	Increases	Transfers and decreases	Ending balances	
assets Land Construction in progress	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ -	\$ -	
Total nondepreciable capital assets		-			
Depreciable capital assets Buildings and improvements Furniture and fixtures Vehicles Machinery and equipment	22,768,295 23,943 348,202 535,136	8,790 <u>8,837</u>		22,768,295 32,733 348,202 543,973	
Total depreciable capital assets	23,675,576	17,627	-	23,693,203	
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,273,464)	(802,256)	April 1-2 construction of the second	(7,075,720)	
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	17,402,112	(784,629)		16,617,483	
Business-type activities capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$17,402,112	<u>\$(784,629</u>)	<u>\$ -</u>	\$16,617,483	
Depreciation expense was charged to activities as follows:					
Governmental activities General government Public Safety Public Works Culture and Recreation Total depreciation expense	e - Government	al		\$120,026 66,443 551,939 25,242 \$763,650	
Business-type activities Sewer Utility				<u>\$802,256</u>	

NOTE D - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS - Continued

4. Interfund transfers

					T:	rans	fer in		
		neral und	Consol Stree Highwa	t and	Del Serv fun	ice	Nonmajor governmental	Enterprise funds	<u>Total</u>
Transfer out General fund	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$50,000	\$464,151	\$514,151
Nonmajor governmental Enterprise funds		,860 ,000			151	,029			153,889 50,000
	\$52	,860	\$	_	\$151	,029	\$50,000	\$464,151	\$718,040

In the fund financial statements, total transfers out of \$718,040 equal the total transfers in when combining the transfers of governmental funds, in the amount of \$203,889 and those transfers of \$514,151 attributable to business-type funds. Transfers in consisted of the following:

Library received \$25,000 from the General fund for operations

Equipment Reserve received \$25,000 from the General fund for equipment purchases

Sewer Utility received \$464,151 from the General fund for payment on state revolving loan

Debt Service fund received excess funds of \$151,029 from closed capital projects

General fund received \$50,000 from the Solid Waste fund for reimbursement of salaries

General fund received \$2,860 from the Economic Development fund to close out fund

NOTE E - LONG-TERM DEBT

Following is a detailed listing of the City's long-term debt including temporary notes:

Debt issue	Date issued	Original amount	Interest rate
Government obligation bonds Street improvements and			
refunding Street improvements and	2001	\$4,040,000	3.75% - 5.00%
refunding Street and building	2006	\$5,365,000	3.50% - 5.00%
improvements	2008	\$6,670,000	3.75% - 5.00%
Temporary notes	2008	\$800,000	2.25%
Temporary notes	2008	\$450,000	2.20%
KDHE loan			
Sewer Improvements KDOT loan	2003	\$15,881,000	2.91%
Street Improvements KDOT loan	2005	\$1,400,000	3.87%
Street Improvements	2009	\$740,000	4.00%
Capital lease	2007	\$127,432	4.25%
Capital lease	2009	\$61,504	3.50%
Capital lease	2009	\$54,511	3.375%
Capital lease	2010	\$122,128	2.97%

Following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Type of issue	Beginning principal balance	Additions to principal	Reductions to principal	Ending principal balance
General obligation bonds				
To be paid with				
tax levies	\$11,935,000	\$ 975,000	\$ 545,000	\$12,365,000
Temporary notes				
To be paid with				
tax levies	1,210,000		1,210,000	
KDHE loan - Sewer				
improvements				
To be paid with				
tax levies and				
operating				
revenues	11,989,507		675,439	11,314,068
KDOT loan - Street				
improvements				
To be paid with	1 000 600			
tax levies	1,883,622	400 400	85,120	1,798,502
Capital leases	182,450	122,128	60,543	244,035
Total	<u>\$27,200,579</u>	\$1,097,128	\$2,576,102	<u>\$25,721,605</u>

NOTE E - LONG-TERM DEBT - Continued

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds:

Year	Principal <u>due</u>	Interest due	Total <u>due</u>
2011	\$ 610,000	\$ 531,932	\$ 1,141,932
2012	640,000	503,378	1,143,378
2013	665,000	479,853	1,144,853
2014	690,000	455,033	1,145,033
2015	725,000	424,768	1,149,768
2016 - 2020	4,110,000	1,606,430	5,716,430
2021 - 2025	3,505,000	758,093	4,263,093
2026 - 2030	1,420,000	125,783	1,545,783
Total	\$12,365,000	\$4,885,270	<u>\$17,250,270</u>

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the KDHE sewer improvements loan:

Year	Principal <u>due</u>	Interest due	Total due
2011	\$ 695,237	\$ 324,218	\$ 1,019,455
2012	715,616	303,839	1,019,455
2013	736,591	282,864	1,019,455
2014	758,182	261,273	1,019,455
2015	780,406	239,049	1,019,455
2016 - 2020	4,258,862	838,412	5,097,274
2021 - 2025	3,369,174	198,918	3,568,092
Total	\$11,314,068	\$2,448,573	\$13,762,641

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the KDOT street improvements loans:

<u>Year</u>	Principal due	Interest due	Total due
2011	\$ 88,449	\$ 70,500	\$ 158,949
2012	91,908	67,041	158,949
2013	95,503	62,816	158,319
2014	99,238	59,711	158,949
2015	103,119	55,830	158,949
2016 - 2020	579,336	198,397	777,733
2021 - 2025	605,852	105,969	711,821
2026 - 2030	135,097	13,798	148,895
Total	<u>\$1,798,502</u>	\$634,062	\$2,432,564

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 2010

NOTE E - LONG-TERM DEBT - Continued

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the capital lease:

<u>Year</u>	Principal due	Interest due	Total <u>due</u>
2011	\$ 93,179	\$ 5,771	\$ 98,950
2012	58,841	4,762	63,603
2013	60,718	2,884	63,602
2014	31,297	929	32,226
Total	<u>\$244,035</u>	<u>\$14,346</u>	\$258,381

NOTE F - CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

To provide for the construction of a Health Service facility for Midwest Health Services, construction of an apartment complex and for the construction of a Hotel, the City has issued Taxable Industrial Revenue Bonds. These bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the City and, accordingly, have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements.

At December 31, 2010, Taxable Industrial Revenue Bonds outstanding were \$8,670,500.

NOTE G - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

As provided by K.S.A. 12-5040, the local government allows retirees to participate in the group health insurance plan. While each retiree pays the full amount of the applicable premium, conceptually, the local government is subsidizing the retirees because each participant is charged a level of premium regardless of age. However, the cost of this subsidy has not been quantified in these financial statements.

Under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA), the government makes health care benefits available to eligible former employees and eligible dependents. Certain requirements are outlined by the federal government for this coverage. The premium is paid in full by the insured. There is no cost to the government under this program.

NOTE H - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The City of Lansing participates in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) and in the Kansas Police and Firemen's Retirement System (KP&F). Both are part of a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan, as defined by Federal regulations. As provided by K.S.A. 74-4901, et seq., KPERS and KP&F provide retirement benefits, term life insurance, disability income benefits, and death benefits. Kansas state law establishes and amends all KPERS and KP&F benefit provisions. KPERS and KP&F issue a publicly available, combined, annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Those reports may be obtained by writing to KPERS, 611 S. Kansas Avenue, Suite 100, Topeka, Kansas 66603-3925, or by calling 1-800-228-0366.

NOTE H - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS - Continued

Currently, K.S.A. 74-4919 establishes the KPERS member-employee contribution rate at 4.00 percent of covered salary, and K.S.A. 74-4975 establishes the KP&F member-employee contribution rate at 7.00 percent of covered salary. The employer collects and remits member-employee contributions according to the provisions of section 414(h) of the Internal Revenue Code. State law provides that the employer contribution rates be determined annually, based on the results of an annual actuarial valuation. KPERS and KP&F are funded on an actuarial reserve basis. State law sets a limit on annual increases in the employer contribution rates. The KPERS employer rate established by statute for calendar year 2010 was 7.14 percent. Included in this rate is the contribution for Group Death and Disability Insurance of 1.00 percent. From April 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010, the State of Kansas imposed a moratorium on the collection of the premium of 1.00 percent of the Group Death and Disability Insurance rate. The KPERS employer rate established by statute for calendar year 2009 was 6.54 percent. Included in this rate is the contribution for Group Death and Disability Insurance of 1.00 percent. From March 1, 2009 through November 30, 2009, the State of Kansas imposed a moratorium on the collection of 1.00 percent of the Group Death and Disability Insurance rate. The City of Lansing employer contributions to KPERS for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, were \$131,227, \$109,338, and \$77,286, respectively, equal to the statutorily required contributions for each year.

Employers participating in KP&F also make contributions to amortize the liability for past service costs, if any, which are determined separately for each participating employer. Including such past service costs' amortization, the City's KP&F uniform participating employer rate for calendar year 2010 was 12.86 percent. The employer rate for 2009 was 13.51 percent. The City's employer contributions to KP&F for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, were \$99,801, \$96,034, and \$100,540, respectively, equal to the statutorily required contribution for the year.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

	Special Revenue Funds						
	Transient Guest Tax	Mayor's Christmas	Special Alcoholic Liquor	Special Parks and Recreation	Economic Development	Library	KS Regional Prisons Museum
ASSETS							
Cash and equity in Treasurer's fund Property taxes receivable	\$31,298 —————	\$4,194	\$60,126	\$257,050	\$ -	\$ 52,357 125,268	\$97,747
Total assets	<u>\$31,298</u>	\$4,194	\$60,126	<u>\$257,050</u>	\$ -	\$177,625	<u>\$97,747</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Salaries and wages payable Deferred revenues	\$ - 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81	\$ -	\$ 355 1,923 125,268	\$ - 160
Total liabilities				81		127,546	160
FUND BALANCES Reserved for encumbrances Unreserved reported in							
Special revenue funds	31,298	4,194	60,126	256,969		50,079	97,587
Total fund balances	31,298	4,194	60,126	256,969	_	50,079	97,587
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$31,298</u>	\$4,194	<u>\$60,126</u>	<u>\$257,050</u>	\$ -	<u>\$177,625</u>	<u>\$97,747</u>

CITY OF LANSING, KANSAS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CONTINUED

December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

		Special Revenue Funds						
		Park			Capital 1	Project Funds		
	Equipment	Land	Capital	Governmental		Park		tals
	Reserve	Trust	Improvements	Grants	Streets	Improvements	2010	2009
ASSETS								
Cash and equity in Treasurer's fund Property taxes receivable	\$14,893	\$3,000	\$492,043	\$115	\$2,293	\$340,187	\$1,355,303 125,268	\$1,511,595 134,210
Total assets	\$14,893	\$3,000	\$492,043	<u>\$115</u>	\$2,293	\$340,187	\$1,480,571	\$1,645,80 <u>5</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Salaries and wages payable Deferred revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,002	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,438 1,923 125,428	\$ 10,152 1,450 134,210
Total liabilities			89,002				216,789	145,812
FUND BALANCES Reserved for encumbrances Unreserved reported in Special revenue funds Capital project funds	14,893	3,000	403,041	115	2,293	_340,187	921,302 342,480	1,499,993
	14 002	2 000	402 041	115				1 400 000
Total fund balances	14,893	3,000	403,041	115	2,293	340,187	1,263,782	1,499,993
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$14,893	\$3,000	<u>\$492,043</u>	<u>\$115</u>	\$2,293	<u>\$340,187</u>	\$1,480,571	\$1,645,805

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year ended December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

				Special Revenue Fu	nds		
	Transient Guest Tax	Mayor's Christmas	Special Alcoholic Liquor	Special Parks and Recreation	Economic Development	Library	KS Regional Prisons Museum
Revenues Taxes Intergovernmental Interest Other	\$39,873 16	\$ - 3,551	\$ - 8,178 40 367	\$ - 8,178 206 87,101	\$ - 	\$143,018 6,005 34 22,704	\$ - 66 26,345
Total revenues Expenditures General government Public safety Public works	<u>39,889</u> 37,402	3,551 5,667	8,585	95,485	<u>-</u>	_171,761	26,411
Culture and recreation Social services Construction and engineering			8,767	85,048		179,074	8,837
Total expenditures	_37,402	5,667	8,767	85,048		179,074	8,837
Excess (deficit) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,487	(2,116)	(182)	10,437		(7,313)	17,574
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in Transfers out					(2,860)	25,000	
Total other financing sources (uses)					(2,860)	25,000	
Net change in fund balances Fund balances at beginning of year	2,487 28,811	(2,116) 6,310	(182) 60,308	10,437 246,532	(2,860) 2,860	17,687 32,392	17,574 80,013
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$31,298</u>	<u>\$4,194</u>	\$60,126	<u>\$256,969</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 50,079	<u>\$97,587</u>

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CONTINUED

Year ended December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

	Special Revenue Funds							
	Equipment	Park Land	Capital	Governmental	Capital P	roject Funds Park	Tot	cals
	Reserve	Trust	Improvements	Grants	Streets	Improvements	2010	2009
Revenues Taxes Intergovernmental Interest	\$ - 7	\$ -	\$ - 687	\$ -	\$ - 63	\$ - 284	\$ 182,891 22,361 1,403	\$ 149,039 23,029 8,027
Other	770		49,715	 ,			190,553	155,597
Total revenues	777	-	50,402	- .	63	284	397,208	335,692
Expenditures General government Public safety Public works Culture and recreation Social services Construction and engineering	4,440 36,359 1,238		655,860		78,402	22,923	47,509 36,359 655,860 274,197 8,767 101,325	73,535 1,747 485,136 292,709 7,782
Total expenditures	42,037	_	655,860		78,402	22,923	1,124,017	860,909
Excess (deficit) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(41,260)		(605,458)	<u> </u>	(78,339)	(22,639)	(726,809)	(525,217)
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in Transfers out Total other financing sources (uses)	25,000				<u>(151,029</u>) (151,029)		50,000 (153,889) (103,889)	922,319 (695,901) 226,418
Net change in fund balances Fund balances at beginning	(16,260)		(605,458)		(229,368)	(22,639)	(830,698)	(298,799)
of year	31,153	3,000	1,008,499	115	231,661	362,826	2,094,480	1,798,792
Fund balances at end of year	\$14,893	<u>\$3,000</u>	\$ 403,041	<u>\$115</u>	\$ 2,293	\$340,187	<u>\$1,263,782</u>	1,499,993
Capital project funds no longer major funds in 2010 Adjusted beginning balance								594,487 \$2,094,480

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

DEBT SERVICE FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

	Budgeted	d amounts Final	Actual amounts	Variance with final budget positive (negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$1,239,350	\$1,199,413	\$1,236,413	\$ 37,000
Interest	500	500	1,226	726
Total revenues	1,239,850	1,199,913	1,237,639	37,726
Expenditures				
Principal - bonds	545,000	545,000	545,000	
Principal - temporary notes		1,210,000	1,210,000	
Principal - revolving loan	84,770	84,770	85,121	(351)
Interest and commissions	693,323	702,398	601,743	100,655
Neighborhood revitalization rebate	36,896	36,898	35,415	1,483
Total expenditures	1,359,989	2,579,066	2,477,279	101,787
Excess (deficit) of revenues				
over expenditures	(120,139)	(1,379,153)	(1,239,640)	_139,513
Other financing sources (uses) Proceeds - general obligation bonds		975,000	975,000	
Proceeds - temporary notes Other costs of bond				
issuance Original issue discount	(20,000) (2,000)	(29,000)	(26,260)	2,740
Transfer in	75,000	75,000	151,029	76,029
Total other financing	=			
sources (uses)	53,000	1,021,000	1,099,769	<u>78,769</u>
Net change in fund balance	(67,139)	(358,153)	(139,871)	218,282
Beginning fund balance	367,139	734,028	734,028	
Ending fund balance	\$ 300,000	\$ 375,875	\$ 594,157	\$218,282

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

BUDGET AND ACTUAL

TRANSIENT GUEST TAX FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

				Variance with final budget
		amounts	Actual	positive
	Original	<u>Final</u>	amounts	(negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$39,873	\$ (127)
Interest			16	16
Total revenues	40,000	40,000	39,889	(111)
Expenditures			•	
General government	38,365	38,365	37,402	963
Excess (deficit) of revenues				
over expenditures	1,635	1,635	2,487	852
Beginning fund balance	20,592	20,592	28,811	8,219
Ending fund balance	\$22,227	<u>\$22,227</u>	<u>\$31,298</u>	\$9,071

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

BUDGET AND ACTUAL

MAYOR'S CHRISTMAS FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

				Variance with final budget
	Budgeted	amounts	Actual	positive
	Original	Final	amounts	(negative)_
Revenues				
Other	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,551	\$(449)
Expenditures				
General government	6,500	6,500	5,667	833
Excess (deficit) of revenues			•	
over expenditures	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,116)	384
Beginning fund balance	<u>5,890</u>	<u>5,890</u>	6,310	420
Ending fund balance	<u>\$3,390</u>	<u>\$3,390</u>	<u>\$4,194</u>	\$ 804

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

SPECIAL ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

	Budgeted	amounts	Actual	Variance with final budget positive
	Original	Final	amounts	(negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental revenue Interest Other	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ 8,178 40 <u>367</u>	\$ 8,178 40 367
Total revenues	- .		8,585	8,585
Expenditures				
Social services	9,350	9,350	8,767	<u> 583</u>
Excess (deficit) of revenues				
over expenditures Beginning fund balance	(9,350) <u>56,929</u>	(9,350) <u>56,929</u>	(182) 60,308	9,168 <u>3,379</u>
Ending fund balance	<u>\$47,579</u>	\$47,579	\$60,126	\$12,547

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

SPECIAL PARKS AND RECREATION FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

	Budgeted Original	amounts Final	Actual amounts	Variance with final budget positive (negative)
_		-		
Revenues Intergovernmental revenue Interest Other	\$ - 100 73,000	\$ - 100 73,000	\$ 8,178 206 87,101	\$ 8,178 106 14,101
Total revenues	73,100	73,100	95,485	22,385
Expenditures Culture and recreation	154,450	154,450	85,048	69,402
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	(81,350)	(81,350)	10,437	91,787
Other financing sources Transfer in	61,000	61,000	,	(61,000)
Net change in fund balance Beginning fund balance	(20,350) 150,298	(20,350) 150,298	10,437 246,532	30,787 96,234
Ending fund balance	\$129,948	<u>\$129,948</u>	\$256,969	\$127,021

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

BUDGET AND ACTUAL

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

	Budgeted_ Original	amounts Final	Actual amounts	Variance with final budget positive (negative)
	<u> </u>			(110940170)
Revenues Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expenditures General government				
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures				
Other financing uses Transfer out		2,860	2,860	
Net change in fund balance	-	(2,860)	(2,860)	-
Beginning fund balance		2,860	2,860	
Ending fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

BUDGET AND ACTUAL

LIBRARY FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

				Variance with final budget
	Budgeted	amounts	Actual	positive
	Original	Final	amounts	(negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$143,944	\$138,637	\$143,018	\$ 4,381
Intergovernmental	5,814	6,005	6,005	
Interest	100	100	34	(66)
Other	16,537	16,710	22,704	5,994
Total revenues	166,395	161,452	171,761	10,309
Expenditures				
Culture and recreation	194,772	180,248	179,074	1,174
Excess (deficit) of revenues				
over expenditures	(28,377)	(18,796)	(7,313)	11,483
Other financing sources				
Transfer in		25,000	25,000	
Net change in fund balance	(28,377)	6,204	17,687	11,483
Beginning fund balance	28,377	32,393	32,392	(1)
Ending fund halando	ė.	¢ 20 E07		
Ending fund balance	<u> </u>	\$ 38,597	\$ 50,079	<u>\$11,482</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

KS REGIONAL PRISONS MUSEUM FUND

Year ended December 31, 2010

	Budgete Original	ed amounts Final	Actual amounts	Variance with final budget positive (negative)
	011911101	1 11141	amounes	(iicgacive)
Revenues				
Interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66	\$ 66
Other	125,605	125,605	26,345	<u>(99,260</u>)
Total revenues	125,605	125,605	26,411	(99,194)
Expenditures				
Culture and recreation	121,505	121,505	8,837	_112,668
Excess of revenues over				
expenditures	4,100	4,100	17,574	13,474
Beginning fund balance	62,285	62,285	80,013	17,728
Ending fund balance	\$ 66,385	\$ 66,385	<u>\$97,587</u>	\$ 31,202

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

STREETS

From inception and for the year ended December 31, 2010

	2010	Inception to December 31,
Total project authorization		\$820,017
Revenues Interest	\$ 63	1,368
Total revenues	63	1,368
Expenditures Construction and engineering	78,402	550,128
Total expenditures	78,402	550,128
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(78,339)	550,128
Other financing sources (uses) Proceeds - temporary notes Original issue discount Other costs of issuance Transfer out Total other financing sources	<u>(151,029</u>) (151,029)	800,000 (1,840) (11,078) (236,029) 551,053
Net change in fund balance		
Fund balance at beginning of year	(229,368) <u>231,661</u>	<u>\$ 2,293</u>
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 2,293	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

From inception and for the year ended December 31, 2010

	2010	Inception to December 31,
Total project authorization		\$2,200,000
Revenues Interest	\$ 284	92,618
Total revenues	284	92,618
Expenditures Construction and engineering Total expenditures	22,923 22,923	1,960,155 1,960,155
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(22,639)	(1,867,537)
Other financing sources (uses) Proceeds - temporary notes Original issue discount Other costs of issuance		2,218,335 (4,548) (6,063)
Total other financing sources		2,207,724
Net change in fund balance	(22,639)	\$ 340,187
Fund balance at beginning of year	362,826	
Fund balance at end of year	\$340,187	

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SCHEDULE BY SOURCE

December 31, 2010

With comparative totals for December 31, 2009

	2010	2009
Governmental funds capital assets by category Land Buildings, improvements, infrastructure Vehicles Machinery and equipment Construction in progress	\$ 991,774 16,767,868 771,370 1,238,087 2,510,282	\$ 991,774 14,636,617 728,005 1,063,181 4,540,208
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$22,279,381</u>	\$21,959,785
Investments in governmental funds capital assets by source General fund Special revenue funds Capital project funds	\$ 1,594,797 18,174,302 2,510,282	\$ 1,513,595 15,905,982 4,540,208
Total governmental funds capital assets	\$22,279,381	\$21,959,785